Chapter 8

Description of Impacted Native American Cultural Resources Located at Dynamic Experimentation Division (DX)

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BACKGROUND FOR THE DX ASSESSMENT

Personnel from the CGFA Project team visited 154 sites in DX. These sites are located within all or parts of 10 technical areas (06, 08, 09, 14, 15, 22, 36, 40, 67, and 69) at LANL (Figure 8.1). Although all of these sites are located within the perimeter of the burn area, not every site in the area burned.

Table 8.1 lists all of the sites in DX situated within the Cerro Grande Fire boundary and the specific type of damage that these sites sustained. General information about site type is provided in subsequent sections, and details of the specific kinds of damage sustained at individual sites, as well as a general discussion of the environment surrounding the sites, are discussed further below. This chapter specifically treats fire impacts on Native American resources (both pre-European and historic), along with those site types of unknown age. Historic period homesteads, and Manhattan Project and early Cold War sites, are presented in more detail in Chapters 11 and 12.

LANL contains several distinct environmental zones. Ranging between the Rio Grande and the base of the Jemez Mountains, the elevation gradient at LANL is approximately 800 m (2,400 ft); it extends from a low of 5,400 ft to approximately 7,800 ft. This elevation change and a complex geological history have created several different climatic zones, soil types, vegetative zones, and animal habitats, many of which are present in the DX area.

The diversity in the ecosystems at LANL is due to the dramatic 1,500-m elevation gradient from the Rio Grande on the east to the Jemez Mountains, 20 km to the west, and to the many canyons with abrupt surface slope changes that parallel this gradient. The mesa orientation, solar radiation, differences in soils, and moisture create several ecotones throughout the Pajarito Plateau. The elevation gradient, and the corresponding variable climatic conditions in the LANL region, is reflected by the presence of five major vegetational cover types. These major cover types are defined by their dominant tree species and by their structural characteristics as follows: juniper savanna, piñon-juniper woodland, ponderosa pine forest, mixed conifer forest, and spruce-fir forest.

At DX, which includes all or parts of TA-06, -08, -09, -14, -15, -22, -36, -40, -67, and -69, the dominant communities are piñon-juniper woodland and ponderosa pine forest. In general, the elevation in DX

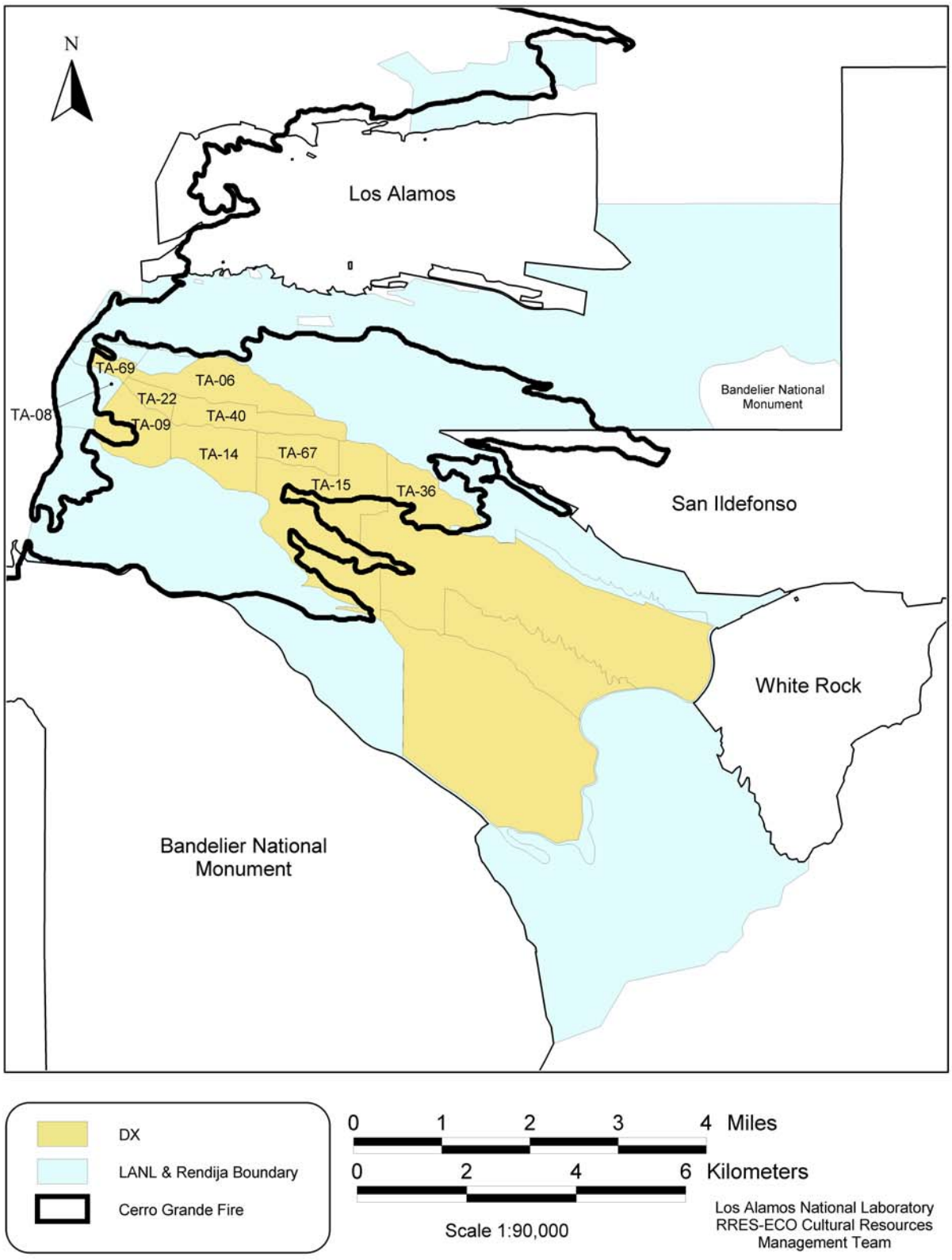

Figure 8.1. Map of Dynamic Experimentation Division (DX).

varies between approximately 1,950 m and 2,350 m. In DX, piñon-juniper woodland is found between 1,950 m and 2,195 m, and on mesa tops, they are the predominant vegetation types. Juniper is codominant with piñon in this coverage especially at lower elevations. Piñon increases in importance at higher elevations. Ponderosa pine forest extends to as low as around 1,900 m in some of the protected canyons. In more open canyons, ponderosa pine is not normally found below around 1,950 m. On the mesa tops, ponderosa pine forest extends to 2,378 m (7,800 ft) in elevation. Ponderosa pine is the only overstory species throughout most of the elevation range of this community type. The understory commonly consists of kinnikinnik, Colorado barberry, and Gambel oak along with numerous species of herbs and grasses in the forb layer (Balice 1998:14–18; Balice et al. 1997:19).

Table 8.1. All Assessed Sites in DX by Technical Area.

LA No./ Temp No.	TA	Site Type	Period/ Phase	Fire Related Impacts	Non Fire-Related Impacts	Treatment Recom-mended	Comments
21334	6	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
22767	6	Rock feature	Unidentified				Not relocated
25284	6	Historic structure	Manhattan Project	Yes	No	No	
70027	6	Rock features	Unidentified				Not relocated
89770	6	Wagon road	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
89771	6	Historic structure	Manhattan Project	Yes	Yes	No	
89772	6	Water control feature	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
89773	6	Water control feature	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
131233	6	Wagon road	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
131234	6	Historic structure	Manhattan Project	Yes	No	No	
131236	6	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	Yes	Yes	
136860	6	Fenceline	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
16808	8	Historic structure	Homestead	No	Yes	No	
89825	8	Trails/stairs	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
89826	8	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
89828	8	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	No	
89829	8	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
89830	8	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
136774	8	Lithic scatter	Archaic	Yes	No	No	
21292	9	Lithic scatter	Archaic	Yes	No	No	
21293	9	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	No	
21294	9	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	No	
21297	9	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
89833	9	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	No	No	No	
89834	9	Historic trash scatter	Manhattan Project	Yes	No	No	
89835	9	“Rockshelter”	Unidentified				Not a site
89836	9	Rockshelter	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	Yes	No	
89837	9	Cavate	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	No	
89838	9	Rock feature	Undetermined Historic	Yes	No	Yes	
136828	9	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
136831	9	Wagon road	Unidentified	Yes	No	No	
12654	14	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	Yes	

Table 8.1. (cont.)

LA No./ Temp No.	TA	Site Type	Period/ Phase	Fire Related Impacts	Non Fire-Related Impacts	Treatment Recom-mended	Comments
16804	14	Rock art	Undetermined prehistoric				Not relocated
21298	14	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	Yes	Yes	
21332	14	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	No	
126548	14	Lithic scatter	Archaic	Yes	No	No	
136674	14	Wagon road	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
136832	14	Road segment	Undetermined Historic	Yes	Yes	No	
136833	14	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4663	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	No	No	
4664	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	Yes	No	
4666	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
4670A	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
4670B	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
4670C	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
4670D	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	No	No	No	
4684	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	No	Yes	
4685	15	1-3 room structure	Classic	No	No	No	
4686	15	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	No	No	No	
12648	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	No	Yes	
12650	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	No	No	No	
12651	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
14869	15	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	No	Yes	Yes	
89727	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	No	Yes	
89797	15	Cavate	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	Yes	No	
89798	15	Small roomblock	Classic	No	No	No	
89799	15	1-3 room structure	Classic	No	No	No	
89800	15	1-3 room structure	Late Coalition/ Early Classic	No	No	No	
89802	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	Yes	Yes	
89803	15	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	Yes	
108735	15	Check dam	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	Yes	Yes	
108738	15	1-3 room structure	Classic	Yes	No	No	
108739	15	Cavate	Classic	Yes	Yes	No	
108740	15	Rock art	Undetermined prehistoric	No	No	No	
108741	15	Cavate	Unidentified	No	Yes	No	
108742	15	Cavate	Ancestral Pueblo	No	No	No	
108743	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	Yes	No	
108744	15	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	No	No	No	
108745	15	Rockshelter	Undetermined Historic	No	No	No	
108746	15	Historic trashscatter	Undetermined Historic	Yes	No	No	
108747	15	Artifact scatter	Coalition	No	No	No	
110123	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
110124	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	No	No	
110125	15	Rockshelter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	Yes	No	
110137	15	Rock art	Undetermined prehistoric				Not relocated

Table 8.1. (cont.)

LA No./ Temp No.	TA	Site Type	Period/ Phase	Fire Related Impacts	Non Fire-Related Impacts	Treatment Recom-mended	Comments
129490	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	Yes	Yes	
129491	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	Yes	Yes	
129492	15	1-3 room structure	Classic	Yes	Yes	Yes	
129493	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	No	Yes	No	
129494	15	Plaza pueblo	Coalition	No	No	No	
129495	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	No	Yes	No	
129496	15	Earthen berm	Cold War	No	No	No	
136627	15	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
136889	15	Small roomblock	Coalition	Yes	No	No	
136890	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	No	No	No	
136716	15	Artifact scatter	Coalition	No	No	No	
136893	15	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	Yes	Yes	
136944	15	Rock pile	Unidentified	Yes	No	Yes	
136945	15	Lithic scatter	Archaic	Yes	No	No	
136946	15	Rock feature	Unidentified	Yes	No	No	
136947	15	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	Yes	Yes	
136948	15	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
136949	15	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	Yes	No	
136958	15	1-3 room structure	Classic	Yes	Yes	No	
136959	15	Rock feature	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	Yes	Yes	
136960	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	No	Yes	No	
136962	15	1-3 room structure	Coalition	Yes	No	No	
136971	15	1-3 room structure	Classic	No	Yes	No	
137011	15	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
“Q-134”	15	Historic structure	Undetermined Historic	Yes	No	No	Not assigned LA#
21331	22	Rock piles	Homestead	Yes	No	No	
21383	22	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric				Not relocated
86643	22	Historic structure	Homestead	Yes	No	Yes	
89769	22	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	Yes	Yes	
136859	22	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
4667	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
4675	36	Unknown site type	Unidentified				Not relocated
12646A	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
12646B	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	Yes	Yes	???
12647	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
12652A	36	Garden plot	Coalition	No	No	No	
12652B	36	Garden plot	Ancestral Pueblo	No	No	No	
12653A	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
12653B	36	Garden plot	Ancestral Pueblo	No	No	No	
12653C	36	1-3 room structure	Classic	No	No	No	
12722A	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	No	No	
12722B	36	Rock feature	Unidentified	No	No	No	
12722C	36	Rock feature	Undetermined prehistoric	No	No	No	

Table 8.1. (cont.)

LA No./ Temp No.	TA	Site Type	Period/ Phase	Fire Related Impacts	Non Fire-Related Impacts	Treatment Recom-mended	Comments
21286	36	Lithic scatter	Archaic	Yes	Yes	Yes	
21322	36	Lithic scatter	Archaic	Yes	Yes	No	
21377	36	Lithic scatter	Unidentified	No	No	No	
89801	36	Artifact scatter	Coalition				Not relocated
89804	36	Rock pile	Coalition	No	No	No	
89806	36	Rock feature	Classic	No	No	No	
89807	36	Cavate	Unidentified	No	No	No	
89808	36	Cavate	Undetermined prehistoric	No	No	No	
136720	36	Rock art	Undetermined prehistoric	No	No	No	
136721	36	Small roomblock	Coalition	No	Yes	No	
136722	36	Cavate	Classic	No	No	No	
136723	36	Cavate	Undetermined prehistoric	No	No	No	
136725	36	Cavate	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	Yes	
136854	36	Rockshelter	Unidentified	No	No	No	
136939	36	Artifact scatter	Archaic	No	No	No	
136954	36	Rock art	Unidentified	Yes	No	No	
136955	36	Rockshelter	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	No	
136967	36	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	Yes	
136979	36	Cavate	Ancestral Pueblo	No	No	No	
W-14	36	Wagon Road	Undetermined historic				Not a site
12645	40	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo				Not relocated
86641	40	Cavate	Coalition				Access denied; too close to firing site
86642	40	Rockshelter	Unidentified	Yes	Yes	Yes	
136861	40	Historic trash scatter	Homestead	Yes	Yes	No	
89714	67	1-3 room structure	Coalition	Yes	No	Yes	
89790	67	1-3 room structure	Coalition	Yes	No	Yes	
89791	67	1-3 room structure	Classic	Yes	No	Yes	
89792	67	1-3 room structure	Late Coalition/Early Classic	Yes	No	No	
89793	67	Rock feature	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	No	
89794	67	Small roomblock	Classic	Yes	No	No	
89795	67	Small roomblock	Classic	No	No	No	
89796	67	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	No	
89809	67	1-3 room structure	Ancestral Pueblo	Yes	No	No	
89815	67	Game pit	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	Yes	
89824	69	Lithic scatter	Undetermined prehistoric	Yes	No	No	
89827	69	Water-control feature	Manhattan Project	Yes	Yes	No	

CULTURAL RESOURCES AT DX

During the Cerro Grande revisit and assessment phase, 130 sites were listed for inspection and assessment at the beginning of the project. At the completion of fieldwork for DX localities, 154 sites had actually been identified and visited.

The majority of the sites in DX are either prehistoric one- to three-room structures (n = 31) or small pueblo roomblocks (n = 27). Additionally there are a number of other site types located throughout the DX complex. These include 12 historic structures, 13 prehistoric lithic scatters, 11 prehistoric cavates, 12 rock features (five prehistoric, two historic, and five unaffiliated), 11 historic trash scatters, 7 rockshelters, 4 prehistoric artifact scatters, 6 historic wagon road segments, 3 prehistoric garden plots, 3 historic water-control features, 5 prehistoric petroglyph sites, 1 Historic period fence line, 1 Historic period trail, 1 unaffiliated lithic scatter, 1 prehistoric plaza pueblo roomblock, 1 Cold War period earthen berm, 1 prehistoric check dam, 1 unaffiliated cavate, 1 prehistoric game pit, and 1 site of unknown site type (Table 8.1). The one- to three-room structures are evenly distributed throughout the DX complex, but seem to be concentrated in TA-15 (n = 20). Of the 31 one- to three-room structures located in DX, nine date to the Coalition period, eight to the Classic period, two to the Late Coalition or Early Classic periods, and twelve could only be generally affiliated with the Ancestral Pueblo period. Like the one- to three-room structures in DX, the small pueblo roomblocks are heavily concentrated in TA-15 (n = 20), with six others in TA-36 and two in TA-67. Of the 28 small roomblocks in DX, 26 date to the Coalition period and three date to the Classic period.

During the fire assessment 17 new sites were found in DX. These sites include LA 136860 (TA-6); LA 136774 (TA-8); LA 136828 and TK-20 (TA-9); LA 136674, LA 136832, and LA 136833 (TA-14); LA 136627 and LA 136716 (TA-15); LA 136859 (TA-22); LA 136720, LA 136721, LA 136722, LA 136723, LA 136725, and LA 136854 (TA-36); and LA 136861 (TA-40). Eight previously recorded sites in DX could not be relocated. These include LA 22767 and LA 70027 (TA-6), LA 16804 (TA-14), LA 10137 (TA-15), LA 21383 (TA-22), LA 4675 and LA 89801 (TA-36), and LA 12645 (TA-40). Two previously recorded sites in DX were determined to be only natural rock outcrops (LA 89835, TA-9; W14, TA-36). One site, LA 86641, was not revisited because of its proximate location to a firing site.

General Impacts of the Cerro Grande Fire

For the most part, portions of DX were moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire (see Figure 4.2). The mesa top burned more intensely, while the slopes of the canyons in the area did not burn as severely, although they were impacted. Despite the generally low to moderate burn suggested for the DX area, 20 sites did burn severely. These sites are LA 25284, LA 89771, and LA 89773 (TA-6); LA 89837, LA 89838, and TK-20 (TA-9); LA 12654, LA 21298, and LA 136833 (TA-14); LA 136893, LA 136945, LA 136946, Q-134, and LA 136959 (TA-15); LA 89769 and LA 136859 (TA-22); LA 136967 (TA-36); and LA 89790, LA 89791, and LA 89809 (TA-67). Moderately heavy burning affected 30 sites, including LA 21334, LA 89772, LA 131234, LA 131236, and LA 136860 (TA-6); LA 136774 (TA-8); LA 21293, LA 21297, and LA 89834 (TA-9); LA 136674 and LA 136832 (TA-14); 89727, 89797, 89802, 89803, 129490, 108739, LA 136627, LA 136944, LA 136947, LA 136948, LA 136949, and LA 137011 (TA-15); LA 21331 (TA-22); LA 86642 and LA 136861 (TA-40); and LA 89714, LA 89793, LA 89794, and LA 89815 (TA-67). Thirty-seven sites in DX experienced effects from low-intensity burn. These sites include LA 89770 and LA 131233 (TA-6); LA 89825, LA LA 89826, LA 89828, LA 89829, and LA 89830 (TA-8); LA 21292, LA 21294, LA 89836, and LA 136828 (TA-9); LA 21332 and LA 126548 (TA-14); LA 4663, LA 4664, LA 4684, LA 12648, LA 108735, LA 108738, LA 108740, LA 108741, LA 108746, LA 110124, LA 110125, LA 129491, LA 129492, LA 136889, LA 136958, and LA 136962 (TA-15); LA 86643 (TA-22); LA 21322, LA 136954, and LA 136955 (TA-36); LA 89792 and LA 89796 (TA-67); and LA 89824 and LA 89827 (TA-69). Fifty-six sites in DX sustained no fire related damage (see Table 8.1). Two sites, LA 21286 and LA 136725, both in TA-36, were not directly impacted by burning, but were impacted by suppression activities. At both sites, there is evidence of damage from heavy machinery, probably the result of a bulldozer line or firebreak.

The sites listed in Tables 8.2 (prehistoric and temporally unplaced) were all directly impacted by fire-related activities, suffered damage from burning and/or from suppression or rehabilitation activities, and will be in greater detail discussed in the following section. Table 8.1 lists all of the sites in DX situated within the Cerro Grande Fire boundary and the specific type of impacts that these sites sustained.

Assessment efforts for the majority of sites listed in Table 8.1 were carried out by Brad Vierra, Steve Hoagland, Bruce Masse, Kari Schmidt, Jennifer Nisengard, Alan Madsen, Brian Harmon, Phil Noll, and Terry Knight. Additional personnel included Diane Curewitz, Mike Hannaford, Mike Dilley, Mike Kennedy, David Barsanti, Woody Aguilar, John Zahrt, and Alysia McLain. Assessment visits were conducted between October 30, 2000, and June 2002. The combined efforts allowed for the successful completion of the assessments for all sites located within the boundaries of DX.

Table 8.2. Prehistoric and Temporally Unplaced Sites in DX that were Directly Impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA Number	Technical Area	Degree of Burn	Spalling on masonry	Soot damage on masonry	Stump holes on masonry	Stump holes in site area	Loss of architectural wood	Fallen trees on walls	Snags that can damage structures	Snags in site area	Suppression	Rehabilitation	Enhanced erosion
89828	8	Low	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
136774	8	Moderate	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
21292	9	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
21293	9	Moderate	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
21294	9	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89836	9	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
89837	9	Severe	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
12654	14	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21332	14	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
126548	14	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
136833	14	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4663	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4664	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
4684	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
12648	15	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
89727	15	Moderate	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
89797	15	Moderate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
89802	15	Moderate	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
89803	15	Moderate	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
108735	15	Low	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
108738	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
108739	15	Moderate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
110124	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
110125	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Table 8.2. Prehistoric

LA Number	Technical Area	Degree of Burn	Spalling on masonry	Soot damage on masonry	Stump holes on masonry	Stump holes in site area	Loss of architectural wood	Fallen trees on walls	Snags that can damage structures	Snags in site area	Suppression	Rehabilitation	Enhanced erosion
129490	15	Moderate	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
129491	15	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
129492	15	Low	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
136889	15	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
136893	15	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
136944	15	Moderate	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
136945	15	Severe	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
136946	15	Severe	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
136947	15	Moderate	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
136949	15	Moderate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
136958	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
136959	15	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
136962	15	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
21322	36	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
21286	36	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
136725	36	None	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
136954	36	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
136955	36	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
136967	36	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
86642	40	Moderate	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
89714	67	Moderate	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
89790	67	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
89791	67	Severe	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
89792	67	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89793	67	Moderate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89794	67	Moderate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89796	67	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89809	67	Severe	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89815	67	Moderate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
89824	69	Low	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

ASSESSMENT OF FIRE-IMPACTED NATIVE AMERICAN AND TEMPORALLY UNPLACED SITES

Fifty-five prehistoric and temporally unplaced sites in DX were directly impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire. These sites include LA 89828 and LA 136774 (TA-8); LA 21292, LA 21293, LA 21294, LA 89836,

LA 89837, and LA 136831 (TA-9); LA 12654, LA 21332, LA 126548, and LA 136833 (TA-14); LA 4663, LA 4664, LA 4684, LA 12648, LA 89727, LA 89797, LA 89802, LA 89803, LA 108735, LA 108738, LA 108739, LA 110124, LA 110125, LA 129490, LA 129491, LA 129492, LA 136889, LA 136893, LA 136944, LA 136945, LA 136946, LA 136947, LA 136949, LA 136958, LA 136959, and LA 136962 (TA-15); LA 21286, LA 21322, LA 136725, LA 136967, LA 136954, and LA 136955 (TA-36); LA 86642 (TA-40); LA 89714, LA 89790, LA 89791, LA 89792, LA 89793, LA 89794, LA 89796, LA 89809, and LA 89815 (TA-67); and LA 89824 (TA-69).

The intensity of the Cerro Grande Fire in DX ranged from low to severe. Fire impacts to sites in DX included cracking and spalling on masonry. Smoke and soot damage often occurred on the masonry blocks associated with pueblo roomblocks, one- to three-room structures, and rock features. Burned trees resulted in abundant stump and root holes that damaged architectural features. Additionally, fallen trees and partially burned trees also affected the appearance and stability of cultural remains in these areas. Additional impacts to sites in DX included damage caused by suppression activities. At one site, 21286, no damage from burning was sustained, but the site was impacted by intensive suppression activities that involved the movement of vehicles across and through the boundaries of the site. Table 8-2 lists the prehistoric and temporally unplaced sites that were impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire and the specific type of damage sustained. The site and the damage sustained are then discussed in further detail.

Each site included in Table 8.2 sustained some damage, from minor to severe, during the Cerro Grande Fire. The specific nature of the damage at each of the sites in DX is discussed in the following pages.

TA-8

LA 89828. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. The site was identified as an undetermined prehistoric lithic scatter that consisted entirely of obsidian debitage. Three obsidian core fragments and approximately 15 flakes, all of translucent obsidian, were identified. The site area, as well as the site itself, was minimally impacted by the fire. The burn is evidenced at the site by approximately five stump holes in the immediate site vicinity as well as by 10 snags/partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 136774 (BV-9). The site was first identified during the survey of sites undertaken as part of the assessment of damage done to sites during the Cerro Grande Fire. During our inspection, the site was identified as an Archaic period lithic scatter. Artifacts at the site consist of approximately 8 to 10 obsidian flakes, all either of the dusty (Polvadera Peak) or translucent (Obsidian Ridge) variety. The site is located in a moderately burned scrub oak and ponderosa pine forest. The degree of the burn severity is evidenced at the site in the form of three stump holes and approximately 20 snags or partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

TA-9

LA 21292. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1979. The site was identified as an Archaic period lithic scatter that consists of approximately seven flakes that were observed in a 70-m by 40-m area. Five of the flakes were Cerro Pedernal chert, and two were manufactured from translucent obsidian. The site is located in a moderately burned scrub oak and ponderosa pine forest, but was minimally impacted. The low degree of burn severity is only evidenced at the site in the form of approximately 10 snags or partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 21293. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1979. The site was identified as a prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined affiliation that consists of a small amount of lithic debitage. Identified materials include two obsidian flakes, one biface flake, and one core flake. Material type of the latter two artifacts was not stated on the revisit form. The site is located in a moderately burned scrub oak and ponderosa pine forest. The moderate degree of burn is evidenced at the site by approximately five stump holes in the immediate site vicinity, as well as by approximately 20 snags/partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 21294. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1979. The site was identified as a prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined affiliation that consists of a small amount of lithic debitage. The site is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland/forest and was minimally impacted by the fire. The effects of the burn are evidenced at the site by approximately 30 snags and/or partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 89836. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. The site was identified as a grouping of three prehistoric rockshelters of undetermined cultural affiliation. Rockshelter #1 is a large southeast-facing boulder with a slight overhang. A one-course rectangular rock alignment abuts up against the shelter. Several sherds were observed in the immediate area, but were not identified to type. Rockshelters #2 and #3 appear to be naturally occurring rockshelters that may have been used briefly for cultural purposes, but no artifacts were associated with the shelters. The site is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland/forest and was minimally impacted by the fire. The effects of the burn are evidenced at the site by approximately 10 snags and/or partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 89837. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. The site was identified as a cavate of undetermined prehistoric cultural affiliation. The site consists of a small cavate and two possible rock-cut rooms on the ledge immediately above the cavate. No artifacts were associated with the site. LA 89837 is located in a mixed ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland, and was severely burned during the fire. The effects of the burn are evidenced at the site by approximately 10 snags and/or partially burned trees. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

TA-14

LA 12654. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1993. In both visits, the site was identified as an undetermined prehistoric one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped tuff blocks and in the shape of an amorphous rubble mound (Figure 8.2). No artifacts were identified during the visit. The site is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking, spalling, and soot and smoke damage on the masonry blocks, partially burned trees in the immediate vicinity of the site that can potentially damage the masonry further, and approximately five snags and partially burned trees in the general vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. Because of the severity of the burn, a number of trees have the potential to affect the site further. As a result, it is recommended that a large, dead tree on the south side of the mound be cut down. Despite the severe burn in the area, however, the site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 21332. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in February 2000. During the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was identified as a prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined affiliation that consists of a small amount of lithic debitage. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest in an area

that was minimally burned by the fire. Effects on the site were few, but do include the presence of three partially burned trees in the general vicinity of the site. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

Figure 8.2. LA 12654, a one- to three-room structure after the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA 126548. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in February 2000. During the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was identified as an Archaic period lithic scatter that consists of a small amount of lithic debitage. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest in an area that was minimally burned by the fire. Effects on the site were few, but do include the presence of approximately five partially burned trees in the general vicinity of the site. The northwestern portion of the site burned hotter than the remaining portions of the site based on the presence of the snags in only this area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 136833 (TK-22). This site was first identified during the survey undertaken as part of the assessment of damage done to archaeological sites during the Cerro Grande Fire. During inspection, the site was identified as an Ancestral Pueblo period one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped tuff blocks (Figure 8.3). A single artifact, an obliterated-indented corrugated sherd, was identified during the visit. LA 136833 is located in a mixed ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking, spalling, and soot damage on approximately 40% of the masonry blocks; approximately five snags and partially burned trees in the immediate vicinity of the one- to three-room structure with the potential to further damage the site; and numerous additional snags and partially burned trees in the general vicinity of the site. Because of the severity of the impacts to the site, rehabilitation activities were undertaken. A

number of trees in the area have been felled, and several wattles have been placed in the general vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. LA 136833 was not impacted by suppression activities.

Figure 8.3. LA 136833, T. Knight and B. Harmon (from left to right) at the one- to three-room structure after the Cerro Grande Fire.

TA-15

LA 4663. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a single-story small roomblock with approximately six to eight surface rooms constructed from shaped tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. However, the presence of loaf-shaped construction blocks suggests that the site may have been occupied through to the early Classic or possibly reoccupied during the Classic period. LA 4663 is located in the transition zone between ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland. The Cerro Grande Fire minimally impacted LA 4663 as the effects on the site were few, and only a general burn in the vicinity of the site could be detected. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 4664. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a single-story small roomblock with approximately six to eight surface rooms constructed from shaped tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. LA 4664 is located in the transition zone between ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland. The Cerro Grande Fire

minimally impacted LA 4664 as the effects on the site were few and only a general burn in the vicinity of the site could be detected. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 4684. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a small roomblock with approximately 10 surface rooms constructed from shaped tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest, with piñon-juniper woodland in the area. The Cerro Grande Fire minimally impacted LA 4684. Effects on the site were few, but do include the presence of approximately five partially burned trees in the general vicinity of the site. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 12648. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. The site was identified as a small roomblock with associated rock alignments. LA 12648 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with some ponderosa pine and scrub oak in the area. The roomblock has approximately 10 surface rooms that are constructed from shaped tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site is associated with the Coalition period. Overall, the site is in excellent condition (except for the presence of a single looter's pit), with hundreds of artifacts on the surface. Chipped stone flakes, bifaces, and core fragments made from basalt, obsidian, and Cerro Pedernal chert were identified, as were several pieces of ground stone and hundreds of ceramics. The site was moderately affected by the fire. These effects are evidenced at the site by cracking, spalling, and soot damage on the masonry, stump and root holes on the masonry itself and in the immediate site area, and burned trees that have fallen on the walls and rubble. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 89727. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a small roomblock constructed from shaped tuff blocks (Figure 8.4). Because of the severely damaged nature of the roomblock from the construction of an adjacent connector line, it is difficult to discern how many rooms may have been present at the site. It appears that there may still be two to four intact rooms remaining, but the original size of the roomblock is unknown. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest, with piñon-juniper woodland in the area. LA 89727 was moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire, effects of which are evidenced by the presence of smoke and soot damage on the masonry blocks. The trees along the western boundary of the site are burned, but the remaining areas are unburned. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 89797. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1993. During both visits, the site was identified as a cavate of Ancestral Pueblo affiliation. The cavate has an enclosing wall, constructed from about a dozen unshaped tuff blocks and two courses of visible masonry. There is no evidence of chinking stones, mortar, or plaster, although there is a fair amount of smoke blackening on the ceiling of the cavate. No artifacts were identified during the revisit. LA 89797 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland. The site was moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire, effects of which are evidenced by a number of snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the site, but was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 89802. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a small roomblock constructed from shaped tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, as well as the possible presence of two Kwahe'e Black-on-white sherds, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest, with piñon-juniper woodland in the area. LA 89802 was moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by the presence of cracking,

spalling, smoke, and soot damage on the masonry blocks and four partially burned trees on the mound itself. Because of the presence of four dead, burned trees on the mound and the potential damage that can be sustained by the roomblock if these trees fell, it is recommended that the trees be removed. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

Figure 8.4. LA 89727, a pueblo roomblock after the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA 89803. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as an Ancestral Pueblo period one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped tuff blocks (Figure 8.5). Two artifacts, a basalt flake and a smeared-indented corrugated sherd, were identified during the visit. LA 89803 is located in a ponderosa pine forest. The area around the site was moderately burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by two stump holes in the site area and five snags/partially burned trees in the vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 108735. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as an Ancestral Pueblo period masonry check dam. The check dam is constructed perpendicular to a small, west-flowing drainage that crosses Water Canyon. The alignment is 5 m long by 2 m wide. One artifact was found in association with the check dam. LA 108735 is located in a ponderosa pine to piñon-juniper transition area. The area around the site was minimally impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire, as effects of the burn are only evidenced by a single stump hole in the immediate site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities, but is recommended for treatment.

Figure 8.5. LA 89803, a one- to three-room structure after the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA 108738. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as a Classic period one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped tuff blocks. Several Biscuit B sherds were identified during the visit, supporting the Classic period affiliation. LA 108738 is located in a transitional zone between ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland, with a small amount of scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire, but effects of the burn are present in the form of snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 108739. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. During both visits, the site was identified as a Classic period cavate site with two eroded cavates. The cavates have an enclosing wall that is constructed from about a dozen unshaped tuff blocks and three courses of visible masonry. There is no evidence of chinking stones, mortar, or plaster, although there is a fair amount of smoke blackening on the ceiling of the cavates. They are heavily eroded. No artifacts were identified during the revisit. LA 108739 is located in a ponderosa pine forest. The site was moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire, the effects of which are evidenced by a number of snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the site, but was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 110124. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1995. The site was identified as a Coalition period one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped masonry blocks. Both the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white sherds and the general shape of the masonry blocks support a Coalition period affiliation. LA 110124 is located in a transitional zone between ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande

Fire, but effects of the burn are present in the form of approximately five snags and/or partially burned trees in the vicinity of the structure. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 110125. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a rockshelter or rock overhang. There is smoke blackening on the ceiling in an area 1 m by 0.5 m. The rockshelter measures 5.4 m wide by 2.5 m deep by 2.0 m high. One artifact, a possible Santa Fe Black-on-white sherd, was observed in the rockshelter during the revisit. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was minimally burned during the fire and there are no visible effects present at the site. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 129490. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in February 2000. In both instances, the site was identified as an L-shaped small roomblock constructed from shaped tuff blocks and with approximately 15 rooms. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. Cerro Pedernal chert and obsidian flakes are also present in fairly abundant numbers on the surface of the site. The site is located on the edge of a ponderosa pine forest above Potrillo Canyon. The site was moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by the presence of smoke and soot damage on the masonry blocks and three partially burned trees on the southern edge of the mound itself. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 129491. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in February 2000. In both instances, the site was identified as a small, linear roomblock that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. LA 129491 is located on the edge of a ponderosa pine forest above Potrillo Canyon and near the edge of a meadow. The Cerro Grande Fire minimally impacted the site. Effects of the burn are evidenced by the presence of smoke and soot damage on the masonry blocks and three partially burned trees on the southern and western sides of the mound. Although the snags are not on the mound itself, they do have the potential to damage the architecture if they fall onto the mound. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 129492. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in February 2000. In the latter visit, the site was identified as a Classic period one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped tuff blocks. The affiliation was based on the presence of diagnostic sherds and the shape of the masonry blocks. LA 129492 is located in a ponderosa pine forest. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire, but there are effects present at the site. Cracking and spalling from the intensity of the burn have damaged 15% of the blocks, and there are a number of dead trees in the immediate site vicinity. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136889 (B-3). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1991. In both instances, the site was identified as a small roomblock that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. LA 136889 is located in a meadow on the edge of a ponderosa pine forest above Potrillo Canyon. The Cerro Grande Fire minimally impacted the site. Effects of the burn are evidenced by the presence of smoke and soot damage on approximately 10% of the masonry blocks. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 136893 (K-137). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as an Ancestral Pueblo period one- to three-room structure constructed from roughly shaped tuff blocks. The rubble mound is distinctively round, but possible square alignments are visible in the mound itself. No artifacts were identified during the visit. LA 136893 is located in a

ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire as is evidenced by cracking, spalling, and smoke damage on the masonry blocks; numerous stump holes in the site area; and snags and partially burned trees in the immediate vicinity of the one- to three-room structure itself and in the surrounding area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136944 (Q-102). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as an unidentified rock pile consisting of shaped tuff blocks with some visible alignments. No artifacts were identified during the visit effectively precluding a cultural assignation. LA 136944 is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was moderately burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by soot and smoke damage on 5% of the masonry blocks, stump and root holes in the general site area, and snags and partially burned trees in the general vicinity of the site, as well as on the mound itself. These snags have the potential to damage the masonry if they fall onto the site. There is also a large burned and hollowed out ponderosa pine (Figure 8.6) that is directly north of the rock pile that has resulted in a very large stump hole. It is recommended that this tree be removed. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

Figure 8.6. LA 136944, rock pile in the background and a tree recommended for removal.

LA 136945 (Q-104). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. During both visits, the site was identified as an Archaic period lithic scatter. Artifacts include obsidian

core and thinning flakes made from translucent materials, basalt cores, Cerro Pedernal core flakes, and a Late Archaic corner notched point made from translucent obsidian. In addition to the prehistoric artifacts, there are also a few isolated historic artifacts on the surface of the site. These include two sardine cans, a tobacco can, and 10 all-purpose cans, generally of the soldered-type variety. The site is located in a severely burned scrub oak and ponderosa pine forest with isolated occurrences of piñon and juniper. The severity of the burn is evidenced at the site in the form of one large stump hole in the site area and approximately 20 snags or partially burned trees in the general site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136946 (Q-106). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as an amorphous rock feature consisting of shaped and unshaped tuff blocks with one possible visible alignment. No artifacts were identified during the visit, thereby effectively precluding a cultural assignation. LA 136946 is located in a mixed ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak also present in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire as is evidenced by approximately five snags and partially burned trees in the general vicinity. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136947 (Q-110). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. In both visits, the site was identified as an undetermined prehistoric one- to three-room structure constructed from shaped tuff blocks. No artifacts were identified during the visit. LA 136947 is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking, spalling, and soot and smoke damage on the masonry, stump and root holes on and adjacent to the masonry itself, and snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136949 (Q-136). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. During both visits, the site was identified as a prehistoric lithic scatter. The artifacts consist primarily of obsidian thinning flakes, although materials from all stages of production are present. The scatter is approximately 19 m east-west by 30 m north-south. The site is located in a moderately burned scrub oak and ponderosa pine forest with isolated occurrences of piñon and juniper. The severity of the burn is evidenced by approximately 10 snags or partially burned trees in the general site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136958 (Q-152). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Biscuit B ceramics and the shape of the masonry blocks, the site was likely occupied during the Classic period. LA 136958 is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland transition zone with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by the presence of snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136959 (Q-153). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as an unidentified prehistoric rock feature that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks. The site includes approximately 8 to 10 tuff blocks in a 2-m by 3-m L-shaped alignment. It is possible that the site was a one- to three-room structure, but not enough of the structural integrity remains to make this determination. No artifacts were identified in the site area, making a cultural assignation more specific than ‘prehistoric’ impossible. LA 136959 is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper woodland transition zone with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire and the site itself was heavily impacted. Effects of this burn

are evidenced by cracking, spalling, and soot and smoke damage on all of the masonry blocks, snags and partially burned trees close enough to the rock pile so that they have the potential to damage the feature itself, and by the presence of at least 20 snags and partially burned trees in and around the vicinity of the rock feature. Despite the heavy fire damage, however, the site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136962 (Q-170). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992 or 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks and had several visible alignments. Based on the presence of Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics and on the shape of the masonry blocks, it is thought that the site was occupied during the Coalition period. LA 136962 is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper transition zone with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire, but the site itself was not directly impacted. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

TA-36

LA 21322. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1979. During both visits, the site was identified as an Archaic period lithic scatter. Artifacts include lithic debitage made from Cerro Pedernal chert, obsidian, rhyolite, and basalt. The site is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper transition zone. The area around the site was minimally impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire as is evidenced by the presence of two partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 21286. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1979. During both visits, the site was identified as an Archaic period lithic scatter. Artifacts include lithic debitage made from Cerro Pedernal chert, obsidian, rhyolite, and basalt. A variety of artifact types was present at the site as well, including core flakes and unidentified flake fragments. The site is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper transition zone. The area around the site was not burned during the Cerro Grande Fire, but the site itself was impacted by suppression activities. There is evidence of damage from heavy machinery at the site, probably the result of a bulldozer line or firebreak. Additionally, many trees in the area have been felled. As a result of the damage from suppression activities, it is recommended that the area around LA 21286 be seeded and that excelsior matting, wattles, and straw bales be placed throughout the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation activities.

LA 136725 (BV-40). LA 136725 was first identified during the survey undertaken as part of the assessment of damage done to archaeological sites during the Cerro Grande Fire. During inspection, the site was identified as a series of prehistoric cavates. Six cavates were identified, but only one had blackened sooting on the ceiling with associated rock art. No artifacts were identified. The site is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper transition zone. The area around the site was not burned during the Cerro Grande Fire, but the site was impacted by suppression activities. There is evidence of damage from heavy machinery at the site, probably the result of a bulldozer line or firebreak. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation activities.

LA 136954 (Q-144). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1992. During both visits, the site was identified as a rock art panel of undetermined affiliation. The panel consists of a single smiling face, and no artifacts were identified. The archaeologists who revisited the site felt that the petroglyph was probably not prehistoric, but this was not supported by anything concrete. The site is located in a ponderosa pine forest. Although the area around the site was minimally burned during

the fire, the site itself was not directly affected by the fire. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136955 (Q-145). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as an Ancestral Pueblo period rockshelter or rock overhang. The site has a low rubble mound that forms a south-facing semicircle. LA 136955 is located in a ponderosa pine forest. Although the area around the site was minimally burned during the fire, the site itself was not directly affected by the fire. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 136967 (Q-66). Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks and contained several visible alignments. Based on the presence of ceramics and on the shape of the masonry blocks, it is suspected that the site was occupied sometime during the Ancestral Pueblo period, but no specific temporal designation within this period could be confidently determined. LA 136967 is located in an area dominated by ponderosa pine, but with some piñon and juniper in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire and the site itself was heavily impacted. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking, spalling, and soot and smoke damage on approximately 90% of the masonry blocks, a single stump hole on the site itself, one partially burned tree close enough to the feature that it has the potential to do further damage, and by the presence of at least 20 snags and partially burned trees in and around the vicinity of the one- to three-room structure. Despite the heavy fire damage, however, the site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

TA-40

LA 86642. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1992. In both instances, the site was identified as a rockshelter or rock overhang with a low enclosing wall. These features appear to have been formed in a nook between two large boulders that have tumbled to the bottom of the canyon. Because no artifacts were identified in the site area, no cultural assignation is possible. It is thought that the site may be a recent camping structure, but this can't be determined to the exclusion of a prehistoric assignation. LA 86642 is located in a ponderosa pine forest with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was moderately burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking and spalling on approximately 15% of the surface area of the boulders, two stump holes in the immediate vicinity of the shelter, burned trees that have fallen onto the shelter, and a number of snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the rockshelter. It is recommended that sheet wash at the site be monitored. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

TA-67

LA 89714. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from shaped and unshaped masonry tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics and the size and shape of the masonry blocks, the site was occupied during the Coalition period. LA 89714 is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper transition zone with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was moderately burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking and spalling on approximately 20% of the masonry blocks, smoke or soot damage on 20% of the masonry blocks, numerous stump holes in the site area, three snags in the immediate vicinity of the site, and numerous partially burned trees in the site area. The three snags and partially burned trees in the immediate vicinity of the site have the potential to damage the masonry if they fall. Because of the impacts to the site from the fire and the potential damage from the burned trees, it is recommended that

the three burned trees on the mound be removed to prevent further destruction. Despite heavy impacts from the fire, the site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 89790. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks (Figure 8.7). Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white ceramics and the shape of the masonry blocks, the site was likely occupied during the Coalition period. LA 89790 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking and spalling on approximately 10% of the masonry blocks, smoke or soot damage on 80% of the masonry blocks, seven stump holes in the immediate vicinity of the one- to three-room structure, and seven snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the site that have the potential to damage the masonry if they fall. Because of the impacts to the site from the fire, it is recommended that a single tree on the north edge of the mound be cut down to prevent further destruction of the site. Due to heavy impacts, however, the site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

Figure 8.7. LA 89790, an ancient one- to three-room structure after the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA 89791. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks (Figure 8.8). Based on the presence of Biscuit B ceramics and the shape of the masonry blocks, the site was likely occupied during the Classic period. LA 89791 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire.

Effects of this burn are evidenced by cracking and spalling on approximately 10% of the masonry blocks, smoke or soot damage on 10% of the masonry blocks, 12 stump holes in the immediate vicinity of the one- to three-room structure, and a number of snags and partially burned trees in the vicinity of the site that have the potential to damage the masonry if they fall. Because of the impacts to the site from the fire, it is recommended that a single tree on the north side of the mound be cut down to prevent further destruction of the site. Despite heavy impacts from the fire, the site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

Figure 8.8. LA 89791, B. Vierra at the one- to three-room structure after the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA 89792. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Wiyo Black-on-white and Biscuit B ceramics, the site was likely occupied during the Late Coalition or Early Classic periods. LA 89792 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by one partially burned tree in the site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 89793. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as an anomalous rock feature or possible wall of a roomblock or one- to three-room structure. The lack of structural integrity, however, precludes a confident assignation as to what type of site this is. The presence of several plainware ceramics on the surface of the site suggests that the site can be culturally affiliated with the Ancestral Pueblo period. LA 89793 is located in a ponderosa pine forest

with some piñon and juniper in the area as well. The area around the site was moderately burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of this burn are evidenced by the presence of three partially burned trees in the vicinity of the rock feature. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 89794. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a small roomblock that was constructed from masonry tuff blocks. Based on the presence of Biscuit B ceramics and the shape of the masonry blocks, it is likely that the site was occupied during the Classic period. LA 89794 is located in a ponderosa pine forest and piñon-juniper woodland transition zone. The site was moderately impacted by the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by the presence of six partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by rehabilitation or suppression activities.

LA 89796. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from unshaped masonry tuff blocks. The presence of utility wares and the lack of diagnostic artifacts at the site suggest the site was occupied during the Ancestral Pueblo period. LA 89796 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with some scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by five partially burned trees in the site area as well as a number of burned scrub oaks. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 89809. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In both instances, the site was identified as a one- to three-room structure that was constructed from roughly shaped tuff blocks. The presence of utility wares and the lack of diagnostic artifacts at the site suggest the site was occupied during the Ancestral Pueblo period. LA 89809 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland area that was severely burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by cracking and spalling on 10% of the masonry blocks and by seven partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

LA 89815. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently visited in 1993. In the most recent revisit, the site was identified as an unidentified prehistoric game pit that was excavated into tuff bedrock. The pit expands from 1.7 m north-south by 1.0 m east-west at the opening, to 2.9 m north-south by 2.2 m east-west at the base. No artifacts were identified during the visit. LA 89815 is located in a piñon-juniper woodland with small amounts of scrub oak in the area. The area around the site was moderately burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. Effects of the burn are evidenced by the presence of six snags and partially burned trees in and around the vicinity of the game pit. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

TA-69

LA 89824. Before the Cerro Grande revisit, the site was most recently surveyed in 1993. During both visits, the site was identified as an unidentified prehistoric lithic scatter. Artifacts include approximately 20 translucent obsidian flakes. The site is located in a ponderosa pine and piñon-juniper transition zone on a level ridgetop just east of the confluence of two small drainages. The area around the site was minimally burned during the Cerro Grande Fire. The burn is evidenced by two stump holes and approximately 20 snags or partially burned trees in the site area. The site was not impacted by suppression or rehabilitation activities.

Non-Fire Related Impacts to Prehistoric and Temporally Unplaced Sites

In addition to damage sustained as a direct result of the Cerro Grande Fire, assessment efforts also included the documentation and recording of damage sustained either as an indirect result of fire activities or from other factors. Damage to these sites occurred, or is currently occurring, primarily due to erosion activities. Table 8.3 lists the prehistoric and temporally unplaced sites in DX that are currently sustaining damage from non-fire related impacts.

Table 8.3. Prehistoric and Temporally Unplaced Sites in DX with Damage not Related to the Cerro Grande Fire.

LA Number	Technical Area	Non-Fire Related Impacts
89836	9	Low-level erosion
136833	14	Low-level erosion due to the location of the site on a small rise
4664	15	Low-level erosion
14869	15	Moderate to high erosion due to active gully action
89797	15	Low-level erosion, duff absent
89802	15	Low-level erosion
108735	15	Low-level erosion from the cleared areas upstream
108739	15	Low-level erosion
108741	15	Low-level erosion
108743	15	Low-level erosion from a shallow slope
110125	15	Low-level erosion; stream channel located about 5 m south of the shelter
129490	15	Low-level erosion as gully is eroding the southern portion of the site
129491	15	Low-level of erosion as western portion of the site has no duff
129492	15	Moderate to high erosion via a gully on the western side of the site
129493	15	Low-level erosion, but a small road has cut site and there is active erosion off slope
129495	15	Low-level erosion from road cutting into site; piñon in the middle of the site also causing erosion
136893	15	Low-level erosion as site is situated on a slight slope
136947	15	Low-level erosion
136949	15	Low-level erosion as a gully is cutting through the site
136958	15	Low-level erosion with gully running north-south
136959	15	Moderate to high erosion, as the area was severely burned and there is a gully cutting the site to the west of the feature
136960	15	Low-level erosion from a gully along the north side of the site
136971	15	Low-level erosion as site is situated on slight slope
12646B	36	Moderate to high erosion, as a shallow drainage runs through the site
21286	36	Moderate to high erosion
21322	36	Low-level erosion
136721	36	Low-level erosion
86642	40	Low-level erosion; there is sheet wash upslope from the shelter protected

Recommended Treatments for Prehistoric/Temporally Unplaced Sites in DX

Treatment is recommended for 12 sites located in DX (Table 8.4). The technical area in which the site is located, the site type, the type of action suggested for the site, and a general description of the action are all included in the table. See Chapter 13 for a discussion of actual treatments.

Table 8.4. Prehistoric and Temporally Unplaced Sites with Recommended Treatment in DX.

Technical Area	LA Number	Site Type	Type of Action to be taken at Site	Recommended Treatment
14	12654	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Cut down tree on south side of mound; erosion control
14	136833	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control
15	4684	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control
15	12648	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove snags; fill stump holes; erosion control
15	14869	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Seed and mulch the road
15	89727	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control; attend to construction damage prior to Cerro Grande Fire
15	89802	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove 2 to 4 small burned trees on the mound; erosion control
15	89803	Fieldhouse		
15	108735	Check dam	Treatment	Protective erosion control above feature
15	129490	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control
15	129491	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control
15	129492	Small roomblock	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control
15	136893	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Remove snags; fill stump holes; erosion control
15	136944	Rock pile	Treatment	Remove large ponderosa pine directly north of the rock pile; fill stump holes; erosion control
15	136947	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Remove snags; fill in stump holes; erosion control
15	136959	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control
36	12646B	Small roomblock	Treatment	Place two wattles above the site
36	21286	Lithic scatter	Treatment	Repair suppression damage; seed area and put excelsior mats, wattles, and straw bales to prevent erosion
36	136725	Cavates	Treatment	Repair suppression damage; erosion control
36	136967	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Cut down Ponderosa pine tree at the edge of the structure
40	86642	Rockshelter	Monitor	Monitor sheet wash
67	89714	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Remove three trees from rubble mound; fill stump holes; erosion control
67	89790	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Cut down one tree at North edge of site; fill stump holes; erosion control
67	89791	Fieldhouse	Treatment	Cut down one tree at North side of mound; fill stump holes; erosion control
67	89815	Game pit	Treatment	Remove snags; erosion control